





# DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

SATURDAY, 11 NOVEMBER 2d, 1866.

**GOOD-BYE AND GOOD-MORROW!**—With the present number our weekly issue ceases. On Wednesday next we shall publish the first number of our Semi-Weekly series. In connection with the new order of things we have made arrangements for procuring local and general news in greater variety and in larger measure than we have heretofore been able to afford. Our patrons may rely upon it that no pains, nor any expenditure within the limits of our means, shall be spared in our efforts to give them a creditable, readable and valuable local paper. In return, we consider that we have the right to claim patronage and support somewhat commensurate with our enterprise and efforts. The commencement of the new series offers a favorable opportunity for merchants, hotel keepers and business men generally to make a full statement of their claims to public patronage. We desire and expect an array of mercantile and other advertisements in the first number of our Semi-Weekly, which shall convey to the outside world some idea of the amount and character of Dutch Flat business enterprises. The encouragement we have already received has been quite flattering, but there is yet room for improvement. We shall not feel satisfied to have our new handling appear unless dressed with the advertisement of every establishment in our town and vicinity which relies on the public for support. To subscribe for the Semi-Weekly, settle up old balances on the Weekly, and renew subscriptions, the interval between this and next Wednesday would be a lovely time, and all such favors would be gratefully received. The extent of our efforts at improvement will only be limited by the means at our disposal—the more money we receive, the more we will spend. Our highest ambition and, moreover, our unalterable determination, is to produce a valuable, readable paper and increase our circulation and influence. Incidentally and secondarily, we have an ambition to "put money in our purse," but this consideration will not be allowed to influence us until we have worked our new enterprise up to the standard of a first-class Semi-Weekly newspaper, or daily, it may be.

**SHOOTING AFFAIR AT ALTA.**—Last Sunday afternoon our neighboring town of Alta was again made the scene of one of those disgraceful affairs for which it has become unenviably famous. At that time one G. W. Masters was twice shot in the breast by a man named McGee. Masters had previously become notorious for violence and desperation in Sacramento, where, some months ago, he was engaged in a shooting affair in which some five or six shots were exchanged between himself and a man named Decker. Later he was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon and only released on condition that he should leave the city—in other words, he was a resident of our country through outlawry. His conduct since his location at Alta has been uniformly boisterous and ruffianly. Only a short time previous to the affair in which he was shot he had been arrested by Frank Jamison, Special Constable, for assault and disturbing the peace. On that occasion he was so violent that Mr. Jamison required considerable assistance before he could secure him, and after he had done so Masters affected to be reconciled and promised to go peacefully with him; if he would unbind him. On Jamison's complying with this request, the ingrate bounded to his feet, knocked the officer down, inflicting several bruises, and made his escape. Shortly afterwards McGee went to the Saloon that Masters had retired to, when the shooting took place. A preliminary examination of McGee's case was held before Justice Aubrey, on Tuesday, when the prisoner was bound over for appearance before the next Grand Jury in bonds of \$2,000. The evidence on the examination developed clearly that Masters was habitually violent, turbulent, lawless and dangerous. Also that he had frequently threatened the lives of citizens of Alta generally, and of McGee in particular. But while this was clearly proven, the testimony, even that of the defendant himself, failed to show that Masters was making any effort to put his former threats in execution against McGee on that afternoon, and it also showed that McGee had voluntarily and deliberately gone armed to the saloon with a previous knowledge that Masters was there. Besides, Masters was, when shot, totally unarmed. We know nothing about the previous character of McGee, but are informed that he is a sporting character by profession and has been quiet and peaceable since he took up his residence at Alta. We presume that the death of Masters would be a small loss to the community, perhaps a positive benefit, and yet we are not disposed to lionize his slayer, and trust that the admirers of the latter will pardon us for saying that we would think more of his favorite if he had made every possible effort to keep out of the way, rather than avail himself of a favorable opportunity to shoot—even in self-defense.

**REKOVAT.**—Mr. W. H. Keeler, watchmaker and jeweler, has removed his stock into the new building, next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office. Mr. Keeler has resided for six years in our midst, and by fair dealing and accommodating deportment has deservedly won the confidence and esteem of all who have patronized him. As there are but few who are competent to judge of the value of watches and jewelry, there is scarcely any branch of business in which it is so essential that the dealer should have an established reputation for honesty. We feel justified in commending Mr. Keeler to public support on this score, satisfied that his patrons can safely rely on him. Mr. Keeler contemplates a trip abroad, shortly, for the purpose of making some additions to his stock.

**OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE F. AND A. M.**—The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Gilbert Claiborne, Grand Master; Henry H. Harby, Deputy Grand Master; William H. Patterson, Senior Grand Warden; Thomas Beck, Junior Grand Warden; James Laidley, Grand Treasurer; Alexander G. Abell, Grand Secretary; Rev. Wm. H. Hill, Grand Chaplain; John B. Buckner, Grand Orator; Lawrence G. Green, Assistant Grand Secretary; John McDonald, Grand Marshal; F. Stewart, Grand Standard Bearer; T. G. Cookrell, Grand Sword Bearer; Rev. Benj. Ackley, Grand Bible Reader; Thomas Anderson, Senior Grand Deacon; Wm. J. Paul, Grand Steward; Alexander Selvidge, Grand Steward; H. R. Douglas, Grand Organist; Eliza Jacob, Grand Paravant; James Ogilvie, Grand Tyler.

## THE FENIAN INBROOD.

By virtue of the recent manifesto of Secretary Seward, the late Fenian invasion of Canada and the consequent trials and convictions which have resulted from it have become matters of National concern and bid fair to become matters of National involvement. In view of these facts it is becoming clear to every citizen of the Nation thus concerned and likely to become involved should carefully consider and weigh the causes, motives and actions which have tended to create a National issue with a nominally, if not actually, friendly power. The proposition is incontrovertible that, as a general principle, the people of the United States are strongly predisposed to sympathize with oppressed nationalities. It is equally certain that the sympathies of our people are generally with Ireland and against England in the aspirations and apparently impending struggle of the former against the latter for National independence. To what extent the general principle of sympathy with oppressed nationalities is involved in an invasion of unoffending neighboring territory by unoppressed naturalized or native American citizens, or to what extent sympathy with Ireland's struggle for independence justifies the devastation of a country whose only sin consists in colonial dependence on England, and its powerlessness, not only for oppression but for self-defense, is the subject of our present inquiry. We imagine that we are safe in assuming that a large majority, if not the whole, of the late raiders into Canada were either citizens of the United States, or had declared their intention of becoming citizens, or had taken up their residence on our soil with the deliberate purpose of becoming citizens. If we are justified in this assumption, then these raiders were, either in case or in prospect, equal sharers with the proudest in all our land, in the full citizenship and control of a strong, free and prosperous nation. It requires no argument to point the incompetency of this condition with an appeal for sympathy with these people as representatives of an oppressed nation.

True, as Irishmen by birth, their ardent sympathy with their native land is but natural, but that feeling is entertained in common with them, and in many instances in an equal degree, by other American citizens not Irish either by birth or descent. Admitting that this feeling is not only natural, but even to some extent reasonable, we cannot, dispassionately and candidly, agree or admit that the Canadian raid was a proper, reasonable or justifiable form in which to give that sentiment expression. Considered solely with reference to Ireland's grievances, weak and dependent Canada was in no manner or degree a party to English outrages. If this be true, a marauding raid into the provinces by American citizens, under no flag of an organized nationality, and in behalf of a people themselves quiescent under their wrongs, was an outrage against private rights, and the comity of nations, unwarranted and unwarrantable—just reproach upon our people and a disgrace to our nation.

Along our northern border there lives a friendly and homogeneous people, connected by ties of consanguinity with many of our best, truest and most liberty-loving citizens. Many of these people are happily and contentedly settled in comfortable homes, their inheritance from industrious and frugal ancestors or the results of their own patient industry and frugality. Harmless, nor wishing harm, their homes are invaded, their property devastated and their lives imperilled by an unreasoning mob, composed of men whom they have never wronged, on the specious plea of sympathy with a country three thousand miles away, whose home-dwelling people are divided in sentiment as to the desirability of the change which these raiders claim as the object of their efforts.

We are well aware that thus giving voice to our convictions will be considered by many impolitic and unwise, but, considering the raid a great error and crime, we will not be induced to sustain it, even negatively by failing to discuss it, through any time-serving considerations of policy. As a journalist of recognized radical proclivities, however, we deem it not improper, perhaps advisable, to state that in the above remarks we do not assume to represent or express the opinion of any party, clique or faction. We do not recognize endorsement or commendation of the Fenian raid as in any manner connected with the vital issues which divide Conservatives and Radicals.

The Fenian question is one on which Conservatives or Radicals may consistently differ among themselves. We consider radicalism right, the Fenian raid wrong and Radicals who endorse it wrong in that particular, and Conservatives who condemn it right in that particular. We are not disposed to follow in the wake of President Johnson, Secretary Seward and Mayor Hoffman of the Conservative side, or of Speaker Colfax and others of the Radical camp, in bidding for Fenian support of favorite men and measures, by endorsement of this outrageous Fenian raid. If the Fenians endorse our Radical doctrines we are willing and disposed to plead with them to suffer their superior duty as American citizens to rise above party to do so, but a matter of purchase, involving any prior endorsement of that which we regard as a grievous error, we scorn and repudiate an alliance on any such conditions.

**EXPLAIN YOURSELF!**—The "local" column of the Sacramento Union, of Oct. 30th, contains an account of the McGee-Masters shooting affair, at Alta, on Sunday last. In decanting on the character of Masters, the following expression is used: "Having served several years in the Union army during the war, he was of a violent disposition." We have failed to perceive the relevancy of premise and conclusion in the above, and have met many other readers of the Union who are equally oblivious with ourselves. Will friend "Local" of the Union, define his position? We have certainly been fortunate enough to meet with many and notable exceptions to the rule implied in the paragraph quoted.

## WHY HOARD IT?

The latest statement of the condition of the National Treasury represents that, on the 25th of October, there was a balance of gold on hand amounting to the enormous sum of ninety-five million of dollars! Of this sum but twenty-four millions were required to meet present demands, leaving a balance of over seventy millions of dead capital for which there is no governmental necessity and which goes to the account of hoarding, while the commercial and business energies of the country are crippled and bankrupted by the threatened by the unrepresented drain of the precious metals. Notwithstanding the exalted reputation as a financier with which Secretary McCullough is accorded, the question forces itself upon us: What reasons can induce the policy of withholding this immense hoard of treasure from circulation? Even if the Government was absolutely free from debt and its income derived solely from sources designed to protect industry uniformly with or in excess of the imports levied, few besides confirmed misers could be found to sympathize with a policy of accumulation for purposes of hoarding solely. But when the accumulation is only accomplished at the cost of the partial paralysis of trade and industry, the evil becomes formidable and momentous. When we reflect that the present gold-balance in the Treasury—if judiciously placed in the market—would cancel about one hundred million of interest-bearing debt, in other words, would cancel national indebtedness at a premium closely approximating fifty per cent, besides accelerating trade and giving a stimulus to business enterprise and national industry, while on the other hand, nothing can be realized except the pleasure of counting and reporting a huge balance of dead treasure, we can only find reasonable justification of the persistent policy of the Secretary in the hypothesis that he holds for a greater rise in gold and, *pari passu*, a depression of Government credit, or that he is a party to some ulterior design of the Administration, the accomplishment of which will be facilitated by the possession of this enormous hoard of treasure.

In view of the unprecedented present and prospective revenues of the General Government as compared with its liabilities, any material appreciation of the premium on gold would be incompatible with a wise administration of the Treasury Department. Placing a reasonable estimate on the value to the business interests of the country of the seventy million gold-balance, and adding that value to the 474 per cent of current premium, and no theory except one based on a revolutionary administration of the Government would seem to justify the retention of that balance in the Treasury vaults. These reflections compel us to conclude that Secretary McCullough is privy to a scheme of usurpation on the part of the present National Administration, having for its object the non-recognition of the existing Congress as the Constitutional and legitimate law-making power of the country, and hence the nullification of all its acts, including the creation of our national debt. To our mind the niggardly policy maintained and persisted in by the Secretary is inconsistent with any other hypothesis. If it is his intention to recognize and as rapidly as may be pay off the public debt, certainly the inducements for disbursing the gold now on hand are as great as the Government could reasonably ask and such as nothing short of a total abnegation of the debt or a blind revolutionary policy could need.

**NEED REGULATING.**—Late dispatches from Salt Lake state that Dr. John King Robinson, a prominent and respected citizen of Salt Lake, formerly Assistant Surgeon at Camp Douglas, was assassinated on the night of Oct. 22d. He was decaying from his house at a late hour on Monday night, on the pretext that his professional services were required, and murdered within half a block of his house. Dr. Robinson had a pre-emption claim on some land near Salt Lake City, on which were a number of hot springs, which excited Mormon enmity. In the Telegraph of the 18th occurred the following: "We do not suppose the Heavens will fall if a miserable claim-jumper or two should get checked up!" This, taken in connection with warnings which Dr. Robinson, in common with Col. Conner, Capt. Brown, Dr. Williamson and others have received, together with the threat of Brigham Young, to "send men to h— across lots" who interfered with his lands, indicates premeditation and general complicity. The regulating hand of a firm, just government must be laid on this Mormon community or it will have to be meekly admitted that Brigham and his cohorts are more potent than the "Washington engineers," and that there is one large section of the United States forbidden ground for its citizens and exempt from the anti-religious test of the Constitution.

**RECEPTION OF THE STARS.**—If several eminent astronomers are to be relied on, we may reasonably anticipate and prepare for the advent of a relay of shooting stars on the night of the 13th, 14th or 15th inst. As we are assured that this is to be "positively the last appearance" of this celebrated and brilliant troupe, "it may be for years, and it may be forever," we regard a suggestion recently made to us by Mr. Squire, the night watchman of our town, as eminently considerate and accommodating. Presuming that everybody and their wives and children will be anxious to witness this extraordinary celestial phenomenon, Mr. Squire proposes, provided the stars actually appear as prognosticated, to ring the bell of the Methodist Church on their appearance. Consequently, if our citizens should hear the alarm-bell on either of the nights named, they need not feel alarmed and suppose that it is sounded on account of fire. Three single taps at the "menace" and at intervals will distinguish the "star-alarm,"—if this peculiarity is not objected to, it may be concluded that the bell is rung for other reasons.

**AWARD OF PRIZES.**—At the Writing School on Monday evening last, the following prizes were awarded: To Master Sylvester Pittman for best penmanship. To Miss Sarah Phillips for greatest improvement among the female pupils. To — Northrup for greatest improvement among male pupils.

**SILK CULTURE.**—The liberal people of San Jose have given Neumann & Meyers twenty-five acres of land for their silk factory, and thus have captured it. This affords room for the factory and the dwellings of the workmen. Then, too, it will be near Mr. Devost, who furnishes raw material.

## THE POINT STATED.

The *San Francisco Herald*, in a late issue discusses "the conciliatory policy of President Johnson," and propounds the following inquiry, with reference to the whereabouts of Jeff Davis: "But where is the one that has brought to every household, destruction to many families, plunged the land in war, and lit the torch for rapine and murder. Where is he? Is he in his tomb, and can his miserable, traitorous epitaph be read?"

The *Amador Dispatch*, which is in favor of "a little judicious hanging," for traitors who develop their treason by celebrating Union victories, quotes the above query from the *Herald* and responds as follows, affecting to conceal the late President Lincoln, instead of Jeff Davis, the subject of the inquiry: "Yes, 'he is in his tomb,' and 'his miserable, traitorous epitaph' can 'be read' in the story of his life, without being allowed time for repentance for his innumerable crimes. The event took place at Washington City, in Ford's theater!—the instrument of Almighty vengeance being one J. Wilkes Booth, commonly denominated 'the assassin Booth,' the true history of which transaction is yet to be written! History tells us that the first Caesar's career in Rome was ended by a Brutus! Do you see the point?"

It is not for the purpose of defending the memory of the god-like martyr against the aspersions of the foul tool who spat the above from his venomous maw, that we have made the quotation, but simply to repeat his question to those misguided men who supported Lincoln and profess to revere his memory, and yet claim to be consistent while sailing in the sarge boat with such dirty reptiles as the author of the above. Answer the dirty backguard's question, ye Johnsonized Republicans. Do you see the point?

**DIDN'T "KNOW HIS PLACE."**—Henry Johns, a colored man who had most impudently and audaciously dodged Nush's curse and ignored Nush's injunction to Oursimus, by purchasing his freedom of his Virginia "protector," died recently at Sacramento, leaving behind four and five thousand dollars, which he had by industry earned, and saved by provident habits. Evidently, some member of the superior and ruling race has been swindled out of the balance in the hands of the Public Administrator. It is also quite evident that Johns, deceased, made a sad mistake by not keeping "in his place"—he would have been much happier and a more serene contentment would have marked his dying hours if he had remained in his normal condition of servitude, with "old massa" to soothe his head throes and pocket the proceeds of his labor.

**MIGRATING HITHERWARD.**—A large number (or "drove") as the Stockton Independent, elegantly, we think, in referring to human beings, phrases it) of Chinamen lately arrived in Stockton from Angels, Vallecito and other places in Calaveras county, on route for the line of the Pacific Railroad, where their labor is in demand.

**THANKS.**—We are under obligations to Hon. Wm. Higby for a *Politie Manual* for 1866, including a classified summary of the important executive, legislative and politico-military facts of the period, from President Johnson's accession, April 15, 1865, to July 4, 1866; and containing a full record of the action of each branch of the Government on reconstruction, by Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

**TABERNACLE PREACHING.**—The Salt Lake *Fedette*, of October 16th, has the following: At the Tabernacle last Sunday morning, an influential polymath, who has just returned from a mission, made use of the following language: "I was content during my mission until I heard of the Brassfield murder; then I wanted to be back and buckle on my armor until the last devil of them (Gentiles) was killed."

**A PROSPECTIVE "MILL."**—Considerable excitement prevails in "fancy" circles, at San Francisco, in view of a pending arrangement for a prize-fight between Tom Chandler of that city and Doony Harris, of New York, for \$5,000 a side. The match is to come off at San Francisco, if at all, and the arrangements are being made by telegraph. Is not it abominably humiliating to admit, by its publication, that the above is an item which custom demands should be chronicled in a newspaper pretending to be respectable?

**WINE CRAP OF AMADOR.**—According to the *Leader*, the grape crop of Amador county, in spite of several failures occasioned by late frosts and other causes, will be over an average the present year. The vine growers of that county are actively engaged in putting up wine, but the product will be fully 20 per cent less than it otherwise would for want of casks in which to save it. The *Leader* enumerates twenty-seven growers who will put up an aggregate of 30,000 gallons during the present season.

**VERY MUCH ALIKE.**—Len Harris, of Sacramento, has two boys (twins) who look so much alike that when one becomes naughty and meretricious, the mother has to whip them both to be sure and punish the right boy. So we have been told. *Marysville Appeal*.

If the above is true, and Mrs. Harris should take a fancy for school-teaching, we would advise the present amiable teacher of the primary department in our Dutch Flat School to be on the *qui vive*—with the qualifications above indicated she would supply her, sure.

**REPORTERS AND SPIRITUAL ADVISERS.**—It is claimed for McMahon and Lynch, the Fenian raiders lately convicted in the Canadian courts, that they accompanied the expedition as non-combatants—the former, a priest, as a spiritual adviser, and the latter solely and simply as a newspaper reporter. From the best information we have been able to command, we conclude that Mr. Lynch's "reports" depended largely on percussion and "villainous salpeter" for fire and force, while Father McMahon's "spiritual consolation" was customarily administered in doses averaging from 12 to 16 to the pound, and was of leaden gravity.

**MONEY ORDERS.**—Our Dutch Flat Postoffice has been designated by the Department as a money-order office, which, we believe, will authorize the transmission hence of money-orders to the amount of \$50 each. This will be a great convenience and source of saving to those accustomed to make small remittances.

**His CONDITION.**—Masters, who was shot by McGee, has so far recovered as to be up and around. It is feared he will permanently recover.

**NOTICE.**—It is hereby given to the (and) electors of Dutch Flat School District, that a meeting will be held on the third day of November, 1866, at which will be presented the question of voting, &c., to complete the School House. It will be necessary to "also" for this purpose the sum of \$200, and the rate of taxation will not exceed 25 cents on the one hundred dollars of taxable property in the district. The polls will be open at the Public School House between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M.

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**A BRIGHT "3-YEAR-OLD"**—(Scene, our sanctum, six-year old teaching three-year old to spell.) Tutor—U—P—up! Pupil—No, I don't; pa, make 'ady hum!

**KILLED.**—A Chinese man and woman were killed at Austin, Nevada, last Saturday night, in a fight between the Yung Woh and Hop Woh companies.

**BORN.**—At Gold Run, Oct. 30th, the wife of J. M. Thomas, a son.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS 1 DAY.**

**NOTICE.**—I have left my book and bound up with me any cause or provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned not to trust her on any account, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract on my account from this date. A. B. WILSON, no 10.

**JUSTICE'S SUMMONS.**—STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF PLACER. In Justice's Court, at Austin, No. 1 before R. Aubrey, J.P. The People of the State of California to COUGLIN, THAYER and FRANKLIN. You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office in Dutch Flat, in Township No. 4, in the county of Placer, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer unto the complaint of D. W. Strang, who sues you for the sum of \$250 together with costs, in the sum of \$250, the sum of \$250, on account of your promissory note payable in gold coin, the rate of 100 per cent, per month until paid, said note payable on demand to D. W. Strang, for said above-mentioned sum. (Completed filed.) When judgment will be taken against you for the said sum, together with costs and damages. If you fail to appear and answer, the said service of said summons be made upon you by the Sheriff or any Constable of said county, greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand this 25th day of October, 1866.

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large lot corner of Block 100 feet. Enquire at the EXCHANGER office. Terms accommodating.